



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. August 8, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland,

DISTRICTS.

- 1 Levis Passmore, 12 John Dickson,
- 2 Cadwallader Evans, 13 John M'Keehan,
- Charles Waters, 14 John Reed,
- 3 Jona. Gillingham, 15 Nathan Beach,
- 4 Amos Ellmaker, 16 Ner Middleswarth,
- John K. Zeilin, 17 George Walker,
- A. R. M'Waine, 18 Bernard Connelly, jr
- 5 Robert Stinson, 19 Gen. Joseph Markle
- 6 William S. Hendrie 20 Justice G. Fordyce,
- 7 J. Jenkins Ross, 21 Joseph Henderson,
- 8 Peter Filbert, 22 Harner Denney,
- 9 William Adams, 23 Joseph Buffington,
- 10 John Harper, 24 James Montgomery,
- 11 Wm. M'Waine, 25 John Diet.

Col. Johnson said (in Congress)—
"Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

Several typographical errors unavoidably occurred in the list of members of the Legislature from this district, we republish it in this weeks paper, with corrections and additions.

We also beg leave to recommend a close examination of the tables compiled from the assessments of 1838, (the last triennial assessment) as a matter of deep importance to every tax payer.

The Meeting.

On Wednesday evening last one of the largest political meetings we have ever seen in this County, assembled in the Court House in this Borough.—Although but few hours notice had been given the house was crowded. The meeting was organized by electing Henry Smith, Esq. President; Andrew Stewart, Depue S. Miller, and Petit B. Primrose Vice Presidents, and Daniel Shafer and John W. Burnett, Esq. Secretaries. The Hon. Charles Naylor was then introduced, and for more than two hours, riveted the attention of the audience, by one of the most convincing arguments ever listened to. The anti-democratic and despotic features of the Sub-Treasury bill, were clearly and eloquently portrayed. The extravagant expenditure of the public money by the Administration was severely and ably commented upon, and the claims of the two candidates now before the people for the highest office in their gift, were briefly but in a most masterly manner contrasted. The soundness of his arguments we have no doubt carried conviction to the minds of many who heard him.

Ladies Companion.

The August No. of this interesting periodical has reached us. From some unknown cause, the July No. was not received at this office, but as we were not to be cheated out of one paragraph of "Mary Derwent" we borrowed our neighbor's. Few we believe that once drink of the rich streams of Literature in this work, will ever be satisfied with anything short of a supply, as fast as the "Magazine" was issued and we say to our fair readers, that Mr. Snowden, will furnish them with a "Companion" of the most pleasing character for three dollars a year; a Companion that will entertain and instruct them and of whom they will never become tired. If young gentlemen would take this magazine and try to learn from it to make themselves half as pleasing to the ladies as we are sure this "Companion" must be, very few would be the old Bachelors. We hope some will direct us to order the work for them. Each No. is accompanied with a beautiful engraving. We will give part of the contents next week.

Good Tidings from Virginia.

A Thrilling Incident at Petersburg.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.
PETERSBURG, Va. July 26th 1840.

Virginia never was so wide awake to the alarming and disastrous measures of the General Government, as she is at present. No stone will be left by the Whigs unturned; Tippecanoe Clubs are being formed throughout the State, and the gatherings of the people are immense. Petersburg, Richmond, and Fredericksburg have been alive with political speeches and discussions for the last week. Petersburg, on Wednesday evening, had under the especial charge of the Loco Focos at the court house, Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Messrs Black, and Colquitt, of Georgia, and Mr. Connor, of North Carolina. They all severally addressed a court room full of Whigs and Locos. On the following (Thursday) evening, we Tippecanoe boys presented to our fellow-citizens, at the theatre, (our club room was not large enough) the Hon. Mr. Dillett, of Alabama; Messrs. Dawson and Warren, of Georgia; Mr. Carter of Tennessee, and also Mr. Nesbit, of Georgia. I hardly ever saw such an enthusiastic meeting. Messrs. Dillett, Dawson, and Nesbit gave us splendid speeches: and Mr. Nesbit very happily recurred to the circumstance (speaking of General Harrison) of the Generals returns from the wars, flushed with victory, at the head of his conquering army; and meeting by the road side, a poor sick boy, who had followed the army under him, alighted from his charger, and placed the invalid on the horse. "That poor, helpless boy (said Mr. Nesbit) is now a member of Congress, from one of the Southern States. He is now within the sound of my voice, and *there he sits!*" (pointing to the Hon. Mr. Chinn, of Louisiana, who was on the stage near him.) I do not think I ever heard such deafening and prolonged applause. Every person, Whig or Loco, joined in the shout to pay honor to the man who, by his own exertions had elevated himself to his present exalted estate, as well as to the "old General," who perhaps saved his life by a noble and characteristic act. Mr. Chinn did not reply. I do not think the man could open his mouth, so much was he overcome by the warm feelings of the people, all strangers to him.

But last night was the grand gala night of the Whigs. It was known that Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, was in Richmond; and as he had been, requested by the club, on his return from Congress to address us, we made preparations for a warm reception. Mr. P. arrived there at ten o'clock, A.M. from Richmond, by an extra, in the hands of a committee, and put up at French's hotel. In the afternoon handbills were struck off, and before night, one hundred and twenty citizens of Richmond came over, (mostly members of the club there) to again hear the man who, on the preceding night had chained them by his eloquence for more than two hours. By eight o'clock the theatre was crammed, and the stage was arranged for our guests from Richmond. The front seats of the first tier of boxes were filled by beautiful women. About a quarter past eight, Mr. Preston commenced, and spoke until a few minutes of 11 o'clock.

In the Van Buren papers we find a story going the rounds that in Pickering county, Ohio, some weeks since the Whigs held a mock sacrament at a Log Cabin to take in members, and gave the Circleville paper, as authority. It is only necessary to give two proofs of the falsity of the charge which has been sent forth to the world by professing christians, as well as unbelieving Jews, and they are these; In the first place there is no such county as Pickering in the state of Ohio as will be seen by reference to the map; and secondly, the Circleville paper utterly denies giving publicity to so base a calumny. We doubt not but the slander against General Harrison relative to the story about his "street brawls," which is looked upon with such horror by those who could cringe and smile at Gen. Jackson when his usual imprecations were "by the Eternal," will prove equally false.—*Jerseyman.*

A traveller stopped at an inn to breakfast, and having drunk a cup of what was given him the servant asked, what will you have tea or coffee? To which the traveller answered; "That depends upon circumstances." If what you gave me last was tea I want coffee. If it was coffee, I want tea—I want a change.

And that is the case with the people of the United States—they are wearied with their political cooks at Washington, who instead of the ordinary fare, have been supplying them with broth that would choke any honest republican. The measures and means of the present Administration are bad, and grow worse. The people cried out at one time for a change of measures, and a change was procured; but it was only from bad coffee to bad tea—from pet banks to sub-treasurers—and grown impatient at the continued progress of evil, they now demand a change of men—and that they will have.

Never since the first establishment of political society was a people so humbugged as are those of the United States. They have shown their patience until it has ceased to be a virtue, and now we are happy to see on all hands indications that they will redress their own grievances and dismiss those wretched politicians who have cut and carved for themselves and their friends until little or nothing is left for the people.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A Change.

A friend mentioned to us yesterday that there are about twenty workmen in one of the manufactories of Delaware County, who in 1836 voted for Martin Van Buren, but who now go the whole figure for Harrison.

During the last session of the Legislature, the Secretary of the Commonwealth was required to furnish an abstract of the triennial assessment of the different counties throughout the State, and shortly before the adjournment a table was published of such as had been received. The Commissioners of several counties having neglected to reply in season, to the Secretary's circular.

Among those enumerated were Monroe,

Pike,

Wayne,

No return being made for Northampton. The fact of Monroe county being valued at a lower rate than Pike seemed erroneous, and I determined to ascertain its correctness by an examination of the assessment books. The result of my labours I have arranged in two tables herewith annexed, and differs widely from the Secretary's statement—the amount of Real Estate alone being \$1,214,504 and the total amount of property taxed for County purposes \$1,494,852, or within a fraction of one and a half millions of dollars.

Table I.

TOWNSHIPS.	Taxables.	No. of acres seated.	No. of acres unseated.	Whole No. of acres.	No. of working horses.	Number of cows over four years.	No. of dwelling houses.	No. of working ovens.	Number of saw mills.	Number of grist mills.	Number of tanneries.	Other Manufactories.
Stroud.	330	19,040		19,040	212	334	20	181	4	9	4	1 Clover Mill, and 1 Forge.
Hamilton.	329	19,748		19,748	290	443	8	117	7	9	9	1 Foundry, 2 Clover Mills and 1 Felling do.
Lower Smithfield.	232	14,807	320	15,127	166	283	7		5	9	4	2 Clover Mill.
Ross.	192	21,638		21,638	155	250	35		4	10	4	
Chesnut Hill.	267	24,380	6,838	31,218	204	311	18		5	25	7	1 Clover Mill, 1 Ceiling Lath do. and 1 Turning Mill.
Middle Smithfield.	189	12,118	18,476	30,594	167	266	18		2	3	1	
Pocono.	178	21,027	24,926	45,953	116	147	16	11	2	12	3	
Tobyhanna.	103	37,429	140,014	177,443	39	77	55			22	7	
Price.	66	11,914	49,302	61,216	40	74	32		1	9	1	
Coolbaugh.	33	3,160	42,333	45,493	21	19	2	21		1	3	
	1919	185,261	282,205	467,470	1410	2205	211		30	109	17	9

Table II.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Seated lands and buildings.	Value of unseated lands.	Val. of buildings included in the 1st. column	Value of Grist Mills.	Value of Saw Mills.	Value of Tanneries.	Total valuation of Real Estate.	Value of Horses.	Value of Cows.	Value of Oxen.	Valuation of Occupations taxed.	Average occupation rate to each Taxable.	Whole amount taxed for County purposes.
Stroud.	201,256		\$29,282	4,700	1,550	300	210,506	7,455	3,340	300	40,920	124	262,521
Hamilton.	146,306			5,754	1,800	567	154,427	11,609	4,430	100	52,320	160	222,877
Lower Smithfield.	134,541	320		4,450	1,560	875	141,746	7,289	2,830	140	24,875	107	176,880
Ross.	127,153			1,400	1,080		129,633	5,406	2,500	630	12,336	63	150,499
Chesnut Hill.	104,528	6,628		3,120	4,790	160	119,226	8,200	2,488	350	23,925	89	154,189
Middle Smithfield.	61,448	18,476		2,000	400	150	82,474	5,765	2,660	280	18,700	100	109,879
Pocono.	50,187	12,759	2,705	1,200	1,450	3500	69,096	3,275	1,470	34	19,100	107	93,281
Tobyhanna.	50,999	150,722			3,600		205,321	1,850	780	1375	9,350	90	218,726
Price.	22,982	51,336	4,810	200	2,600		77,118	1,200	740	845	none!		79,903
Coolbaugh.	2,729	22,128	1,115		100		24,957	575	190	50	325	10	26,097
	\$902,129	262,369		22,824	18,030	825	\$1,214,504	52,609	21,428	4410	201,851		\$1,494,852

The Secretary observes that such different rates of valuation prevail in different counties, that it is impossible to institute a comparison of their respective resources—and the same remark may be applied to the ten townships of this county.

Section 3 of the general law relating to "County rates and levies" passed April 15th 1834, directs "that the assessors of the several townships shall previously to each triennial assessment, assemble at the office of the Commissioners of their respective counties on a day to be appointed by such Commissioners, to fix upon 'some uniform standard,' to ascertain the real value of all property made taxable by law, taking into consideration, improvements, proximity to market, and other advantages of situation, so that the same relative valuation may be observed in every township." Now if such a meeting was held in 1837 in this county, the uniform standard has been grievously misunderstood by the different assessors, as a slight examination of the tables will show.

As an instance I take the townships of Stroud and Hamilton—though the number of acres returned in the latter, is but 708 the greatest, yet the quantity used for agricultural purposes, exceeds that amount in Stroud by several thousand acres—and it is believed, the productiveness and relative value of the farms in the two townships, do not greatly differ—and yet the average rate of the farms in Hamilton is but \$3 per acre, while that of Stroud is nearly \$13—a difference of nearly \$5 per acre—it follows that one is too high or the other too low, and in either case that the citizens of Stroud are burdened with taxes, to an extent above the relative value. By a column in Table II, you will observe the same disproportion exists in the Tax occupations: while the average rate to each taxable, in Hamilton is \$160, in Ross the next township adjoining it is but \$63—in Stroud it is \$124, and in Price adjoining it is nothing at all! In one township, Cows are rated at \$8, and in all the rest at \$10. Horses seem to be rated, just as the whim of the moment dictates. In Lower Smithfield they average \$4 each, and in Middle Smithfield \$34 1-2. In Pocono \$28 1-4, and in Tobyhanna \$47 1-2. In Stroud \$35, and in Hamilton \$40 and so on. In these matters each tax payer can make his own comments. Dwelling houses are separately enumerated in but four townships, and in their valuation the same system or rather want of system prevails.—In one township pleasure wagons are taxed and in another gold watches for county purposes, though they are not in the list of taxable articles. In these remarks I by no means wish to be understood as casting any reflections on the intentions of the late assessors, believing as I do, that the deviations from the uniform standard directed to be observed in the section above quoted were caused by a misconception of the spirit of the law. Now that a heavy State tax is to be levied in addition to the present county and township taxes it is highly important that the burden be equalized throughout the County which can only be done by a strict observance of the law of 1834, on the part of the Commissioners and Assessors.

A Terrific Accident.

COLLISION OF STEAMBOATS—LOSS OF STEAMBOAT NORTH CAROLINA.

The Baltimore American says: "From J. Chapman Huger, Esq., of South Carolina, who reached this city on the 24th July, in the Norfolk steamboat, we learn the particulars of a fearful collision which occurred at sea on Saturday night last, between the steamboats Gov. Dudley and North Carolina, and which resulted in the loss of the latter boat, together with the passengers' baggage, and the U. S. Mail for the south. Provisionally no lives were lost. These boats both belong to the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail-road Company, and at the time of the collision, which took place at sea, about 60 miles south of Wilming, the North Carolina was running towards Charleston with the northern passengers and mails, while the Governor Dudley was on her way towards Wilmington.

The collision took place about one o'clock, A. M. of Saturday night last, on a beautiful starlight night, with a perfectly calm sea. The boats were going at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour, and were seen by each other for a mile or two before they came together. How they managed to run into each other is not known; the Captain of each boat was in his berth at the time—having stood his regular watch—and the mate of each had

charge of his respective boat. In the collision which took place, the Governor Dudley's bow struck the North Carolina between the ladies' and gentlemen's cabin. The shock was terrible, and its violence may be inferred from the fact that in ten minutes after it took place, the North Carolina had sunk to the water's edge.

The passengers of both boats were all in their berths at the time, and had barely time to escape with their lives. The great coolness and self-possession manifested on the trying occasion by the Captain of each boat, were doubtless the means of preventing any loss of life. The small boats were immediately manned, and the passengers of the North Carolina all conveyed in safety to the Governor Dudley. In about ten minutes after every one was transferred to the latter, the North Carolina, then down to the water's edge, keeled over and sunk.

Among the passengers in the North Carolina were several members of Congress—one of whom, Gen. Dawson of Georgia, lost fifteen thousand dollars in his trunk. Other passengers also lost considerable sums of money, and some were losers of their little all. The aggregate loss in money was large.

The Governor Dudley had a hole of about four feet square knocked

in her bow, and at first leaked badly, but the aperture was in a measure closed with blankets, tarpaulins, &c. She laid by all night, and the next morning picked up two or three floating trunks, which were all that was saved from the North Carolina—everything else having gone to the bottom in her.

The passengers of the North Carolina were all taken back in the Dudley to Wilmington, and while on the way thither, some of the passengers of the latter generously raised a subscription to aid those who had lost their all in the sunken boat.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Another account in the Baltimore American says:—"There were no ladies on board except the wife of the Hon. Mr. Hubbard, whose loss in money was larger than that of any other person on board. Some few of the passengers received slight personal injuries, but terrible as the occurrence has been, we have cause to be thankful that no life was lost. We will endeavor to furnish soon a more detailed statement of the matter."

A Capital Anecdote.

A son of Erin, while standing on the way day or two ago, heard some doves cooing each other. He appeared to listen very actively and then broke forth—"By the power the very doves are hallooing—Tippecanoe—Tippecanoe—o-o-o-o!"